PLANT CORN FOR LARGEST YIELDS

Nothing Gained by Seeding Before Conditions of Soil and Atmosphere Are Right.

NEITHER EXTREME DESIRABLE

Greatest Total Growth of Stalk Made From Planting in May or June—Experiments of State Stations Corroborated.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No gain is made in yield or maturity by planting corn before conditions of soil and atmosphere are right, in the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture. Corn growers in localities with a long season have observed that early and late plantings of the same variety usually show wide differences in growth and number of days required to reach maturity. In general, corn which is seeded early requires a longer time to come up than that which is planted later. The plants also grow more slowly, are shorter, and bear their ears lower. These are commonly observed effects of the date of planting.

Best Yields From Early Seeding.

Studies recently have been made by the United States Department of Agriculture at the Arlington experimental farm near Washington, D. C., in order to obtain data which would supplement that obtained earlier at the various state experiment stations. Numerous experiments have been conducted by the state agricultural experiment stations to determine the influence of the different dates of planting on corn yields. The state experiments reviewed indicate that the best yields of grain may be expected from the early seedings and the most rapid development and greatest growth from the later seedings. Neither the extremely early nor the very late plantings are desirable.

The department investigations were directed more to a study of the effects upon growth and development than to determining the most desirable date of planting from the standpoint of yield. The results of these studies, which extended over a five-year period, are presented in Department Bulletin No. 1014, Effect of Date of Seeding on Germination, Growth, and Development of Corn, by E. B. Brown and H. S. Garrison, which may be had upon application to the department.

The varieties of corn used in the experiments cover a wide range in the length of the growing season required. The data tabulated are limited to the characters that seem to have been consistently affected, although the points studied included the rapidity of germination, the number of days

Plant Corn in May or June for Best Growth and Yield.

from emergence to ripening, the height of stalks, the number of ears per plant, the average weight of ears, the average yield per plant, and the number of suckers.

In all the experiments the germination of corn increased in rapidity as the date of seeding occurred later. When sown early the short-season northern varieties came up sooner than the varieties from the central and southern states. When sown later the differences in this respect were not usually apparent.

May or June Favored.

The total growth of stalk was greatest from the seedings in June and May. The total growth was least and rate of growth slowest from the April seedings. Development was more rapid in the later than in the earlier seedings.

The number of ears per stalk, the size of the ear, and the amount of suckering bore no consistent relation to the date of seeding. The pollen-shedding period was longer in plants from the early seedings than in those from the later seedings. Seedings earlier than normal resulted in slight gains in the date of silking.

These experiments corroborate the conclusions of the state experiment stations, that corn may be planted in the vicinity of Washington and other localities with a similar season, any time after May 1, without danger of the seed rotting. The best conditions of soil and atmosphere usually come between May 10 and May 20.

PUSHING ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Marked Improvement in Economic Conditions for Highway Building in United States.

Economic conditions for highway building in all parts of the United States have shown marked improvement. Railroad facilities for handling road-building material are much improved. Labor conditions have been such as to aid road building. The increasing number of unemployed men and the depression generally causing more men to be thrown out of employment, have been favorable to contractors in pushing road construction.

Land for Apple Trees.

An orchardist says that it is better to plant apple trees in old land, rather than on that newly cleared and full of stumps, as to do so will lessen the liability to root rot.

Satisfaction in Green Stuff.

There is no end of satisfaction in having green stuff for the table in early spring. Hotbeds produce it.

Costs Less Than Funeral.

A farm sewage-system costs less than a funeral.

HORSE-RADISH DOES NOT REPEL ENEMIES

Pungent Qualities of Plant Do Not Discourage Bugs.

Entomologists Report New Pest in Form of European Webworm Which Also Attacks and Injures Turnips and Cabbage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Even the pungent and tear-starting qualities of horse-radish are not sufficient to discourage insect enemies. In addition to two other specific and two incidental pests preying upon this plant, entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture report a third specific enemy, known as the European horse-radish webworm and described in a bulletin of that title, Department Bulletin No. 966, just issued.

The caterpillar, which does the most destruction, is of medium size and is also known as the purple backed web-worm, as well as by its regular

Horse-Radish Root Showing Value of Deep Digging for Straight Roots—This Applies to All Root Vegetables.

name. While favoring horse-radish, it is also known to attack turnip and cabbage, and after feeding on the lower surface of the leaves sometimes webs them together near the ground. When abundant, it attacks the stalks even down to the roots. It was first discovered in injurious numbers in Virginia, near the District of Columbia, in 1919, and occasional attacks have been noted in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. The moth of the species is rather a bright ocher yellow, with a wing spread of about 1 inch, peculiarly spotted. The eggs are deposited in compact masses containing from half a dozen to a score. They are a little brighter green than the leaf, and each egg is surrounded by an irregular ring of yellow spots.

The webworm may be controlled by arsenicals and by hand-picking on horse-radish, and more readily on other crops by fall and spring plowing and frequent cultivation.

TEST SEEDS BEFORE SOWING

Of Big Advantage to Farmer to Determine Purity and Germination of Various Grains.

Whether the seed is for sale or for his own use on the farm, the farmer will find it to his advantage to test his seed, or have it tested, for purity and germination. In making a purity test, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, it is customary to determine the percentage of pure seed, inert matter such as dirt, chaff, and broken seeds, and foreign seeds, including weed and other kinds. A sample is taken varying in weight from 1 to 100 grams or more (a teaspoon for the clovers and small-seeded grasses, a tablespoon for the grasses, and a considerably larger amount for cereal grains), depending upon the size of the seed being examined. For the germination test usually two lots of 100 seeds each are placed on or between blotting paper, canton flannel, or such material, and kept in a room or chamber at a temperature of 60 degrees to 80 degrees F. for 3 to 28 days, depending upon the kind of seed being tested.

Samples for purity and germination tests may be sent to the seed laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., or to the nearest branch seed laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., or to the nearest branch seed laboratory located at Lafayette, Ind.; Columbia, Mo.; College Station, Tex.; Corvallis, Ore. and Berkeley, Calif.

BEST PREPARATION OF SOIL

English Gardeners Take Great Pains in Applying Manure—Process Known as "Trenching."

The home gardeners of England take great pains in the preparation of their garden soils, even going to the extent of throwing the surface soil to one side and then spading manure into the subsoil to a depth of 14 or 16 inches. After the subsoil is so treated, the surface soil is replaced and great quantities of decayed manure mixed with it. This process is known as "trenching" and has the effect of carrying the crops through the —drought period in much better manner than where the soil is not broken so deeply. Preparation of soil and application of fertilizer is discussed in further detail in garden bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture, free on request.

Best Potatoes or Seed.

It pays to use good potatoes for seed. Do not plant culls. Have them as uniform as possible in type and shape. Throw out ill-shaped and prongy ones. Never plant scabby tubers unless they are treated for scab, and even then it is not advisable.

Good Garden Appreciated.

This will be a season when a good garden will be appreciated more than usual. There is no excuse for spending money for vegetables in paper sacks or tin cans.

Best Annual Legume.

The soybean is the best annual legume that we have to take the place of clover.

Thrive Where Clover Fails.

Soybeans for hay are often profitably grown on and where clover has failed.

Longer Skirt Is Making Headway

Harbingers of the spring season crowd upon us from all directions. From Paris come the cables of the openings there, while right here in New York, observes a fashion writer in the New York Times, we are being treated to fashion exhibits that are truly American in character. Only the best of America's fashion creators paraded their gowns for the fashion people to revel in and to take shining examples from the clothes of American women this spring.

While the dresses designed for the street have a tendency to remain at a very moderate length.—not to say short—those for afternoon and evening are creeping floorward at no uncertain pace. And it is interesting to see how variously the different designers achieve their purposes by drapings and transparent flouncings and panels and ruffiings and underskirts and things.

For those women who will not accept the frankly long skirt (either because their figures are too short or because they want to remain youthful in appearance), there are gowns with trailing trains to make them look long, while at other portions of their skirts the legs are allowed to show almost to the knees. This style will continue to please those husbands, too, who vowed they would not be parties to the reappearance of the longer skirts. It took them a long while to come around to a whole-hearted acceptance of the shorter skort; but having reached that point, they seem—many of them—determined to remain there.

One evening gown at the National Garment Retailers' fashion show was made of a black beaded robe just draped about the figure in classic lines, with straps of cut jet to hold it in place over the shoulders. On the left side of the skirt the draping was opened and made a short skirt line, almost to the knees, while on the opposite side the lines of its draping curved downward until it barely escaped the floor.

Made of Metal Cloth.

Another of these very brilliant gowns was made of some soft and illusive shade of metal cloth—that is, one which had a color woven in with the silver threads. Its skirt was draped in one of those irregular ways that brought it very low on one side, where it spread out into a graceful train, and from the other side the fabric came from a higher point, to fasten under the drapery of the train. The interesting part about this gown was that when its lovely wearer stood still in one spot, it had every appearance of being quite amply full. Then when she stepped along the path the movement of her body transformed the lines of the skirt so that they followed her figure exactly.

All the evening frocks had simple straps for the shoulders, with as much neck showing as possible. One was of red velvet, and the shoulder straps

Embroidered Gown of Violet Panne Velvet.

were composed of twisted velvet, making a cord of about half an inch in diameter. But the lines of the neck were mostly square across the front, with some divergence in the back, according to the design of the gown in question. What trimming there was appeared at the waistline in the form of a girdle or, sometimes, a more elaborate sort of trimming, that spread beaded medallions on the waist or skirt.

The materials were sort velvets, plain metal cloths and heavy satins and, according to the inspiration received by each individual designer, the lines of draped evening gowns followed the characters of the fabrics used. Most of the colors were brilliant in the extreme, showing a marked tendency to get away from black, which has been so astonishingly popular during the last season. Yellow in the brighter shades appeared repeatedly, establishing a precedent for its use during the coming spring and summer.

Models for Different Types.

When the draped evening gowns are considered, then there is a distinctly different type for the young and the slim woman. It is draped, to be sure, but it is extended in some way at the hip line, so that the gown assumes a distinctly bouffant appearance. It is made, more usually, of the thinner materials and of taffeta which, of its own accord, puffs out into distended lines.

One dress of this type was made from heavy flowered taffeta, the tight little colorful bouquets of flowers being scattered over a background of stiff cream-colored silk. The skirt was invested with full panniers over either hip and, falling from that point, it reached the ankles. There was a

Late Creation in Pure White.

short-waisted bodice and little, old-fashioned puffed sleeves, giving the effect of lovely maidenliness combined with a real old-time charm.

Some of the evening dresses were short, as far as the foundation material was concerned, and then had extra lace of gold tissue flounces below that line, which made the skirt long, and yet not long. It was a compromise that many women will like, because it forms an easy transition between the long and the short and allows them to gradually become used to the longer lines.

From Paris we gather the first news of the spring openings there. Of course it is, as yet, only snatched information transported by cable, but it serves to give an idea of what the Parisian couturiers will sanction for forthcoming styles.

Two frocks, which are the latest creations of Martial et Armand and Cheruit, are not, of course, included in the spring showings of those two houses, but they are the sort of thing that led up to those openings, and for that reason they hold a real significance.

Simplicity Is Noticeable.

The simplicity of the drapings of these gowns is their most noticeable characteristic. There seems to be only a suggestion of a gathering of the fullness at a certain point, or at various points, as the case may be. But in the manner of that draping lies the center of interest in the frock, and around it the trimming and all of the lines of the gown are grouped in harmony.

Cheruit's gown illustrates that regularity of beaded trimming which has proved itself so acceptable, and in this case the cross lines of bead tubes and circles follow the line established by the draping about the lowered waistline.

The gown from Martial et Armand has a somewhat higher waistline. That is, a second tier of velvet ribbon establishes a more normal line, while the lowered one remains there, as though to demonstrate its willingness to be pushed from the center of interest, which it has held uninterruptedly. This frock is made with an underdress of silver that shows charmingly on the bodice under the arms.

Then the overdress is made of a beautifully soft piece of panne velvet, embroidered by hand over its entire surface with designs in silver thread. The velvet is a light violet in tint, and the velvet stripes of ribbon about the waist, along with the velvet and silk bowers grouped at one side, are in a deep tone of purple. Incorporated in the making of the blossoms are petals of silver cloth, and the straps over the shoulders are made of this same material.

Cheruit's gown is all white—the satin which forms its foundation and the various sizes of beads from which the embroidery is made. White, they say, will be one of the popular tones for spring, and, it seems to be the rule that when a frock is white it shall be kept entirely white, without touches of color to relieve it in any way.

As for sleeves for evening gowns—well, there weren't any sleeves. They just don't seem to enter the calculations of the designers.

EFFECT OF THE LACE BLOUSE

Popular Garment Aids Wonderfully in Freshening Up Wardrobe When Attention Is Needed.

The lace blouse is an excellent garment with which to freshen up the wardrobe. Dyed laces are especially effective for this purpose. A charming one is made of brown lace trimmed with bands of brown satin, is to be worn with a brown satin skirt or sleeveless slip, the combination forming a very smart afternoon frock. The low waistline is emphasized on this blouse, the fold of satin which forms the belt proper being placed well below the normal waistline. The blouse is a slipover, the belt fastening at one side.

Generally speaking, the very long tunic blouses are not as good at present as the ones that are merely hip length or a trifle longer. The brown lace blouse is just about half-figure length. This is a very good length for a lace blouse, especially one designed to freshen up an old frock, but some very smart lace models are shown that are hip length only, the peplum being a somewhat flaring frill of the lace.

For Evening Wear.

The evening hat has almost disappeared from the mode, the jeweled filet or the fanciful headdress having taken its place. There is an amusing model of Poiret's in cloth of silver with three great, stuffed rolls of the silver encircling the head in a Russian tiara shape. This is made to be worn with a coat of black velvet which has huge sleeves of scarlet embroidered in gold and silver.

Self Fabric Trims.

Self fabric tabs and interfacings have some place, though not as great as last season. Self material trims are mostly in contrast colors or prints against plain fabric for 1922. Cottons as a silk trimming and linen are noteworthy.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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THE STONES

"There are some creatures who have said they have had untrue things said about them, or that expressions have been made about them, or sayings, which haven't been correct at all," the big stone said. "Now I have something to complain about."

"What?" asked the other stone.

These two stones were on either side of the head of a garden bed.

"I will tell you," said the first stone, "for I do not think it is fair, and I am wondering what you will think about it.

"I am eager to know what you think; very eager, indeed."

"I will tell you," said the second stone, "when I hear what you have to say.

"As yet, of course, I have no idea what I shall think."

"Of course not," said the first stone. "Pray continue with what you have to tell me," said the second stone.

"But there is no hurry," said the first stone. "We always stay in just these two places. We never move. In the winter we let the snow cover us, and we do not object, nor do we go off into the house by the fire, as people do."

"That is so," said the second stone. "And why should we go into the house where there is a fire? In the first place of all, we can't walk. We haven't any legs or feet and we can't fly. We haven't any wings.

"And we can't swim in, because we aren't fishes. And, besides, there isn't any water about in the winter to swim in.

"If there were any water we couldn't swim in it. We can't skate in, either.

"So why should we go in when we can't?"

"Why should we, indeed?" said the first stone. "And that is why I say there is no hurry in doing anything. If we had engagements it would be a different matter. Then we would have to hurry.

"Suppose I had to be at an office every day—or at school—then I would have to hurry. Or, suppose you had to go to a tea party or to a sewing circle, you'd have to hurry, without a doubt."

"Do they always sew in circles?" asked the second stone.

"I don't think so," said the first stone. "From what I've heard, a sewing circle means simply a number of people who have gathered together to sew."

"Foolish to call it a circle," said the second stone.

"Foolish, indeed!" agreed the first stone.

"And," the first stone continued, "I will tell you now what has been said about us which has not been true.

"Folks are always saying that things are stone cold. They speak of a glass of lemonade as being stone cold, or they speak of something which should have been hot and they say:

"'Why, it has become stone cold.'

"They evidently think stones are always cold."

"They almost always are," said the second stone.

"But not always," said the first stone.

"Not always," agreed the second stone.

"You see," said the first stone, "when the sun shines upon us in the summer we become hot, very, very hot. I wish people who think that stones are always cold would feel us on a summer day when the sun has been shining upon us.

"And so I say that there have been untrue things said about us."

"That is so," the second stone agreed, "and if I had a heart it would hurt me, but I haven't any heart at all. You've heard people speak of a heart like stone. That means a heart which is hard like a stone and which isn't really a heart at all."

"True," agreed the first stone. "It really doesn't bother me what they say when I haven't any feelings at all.

"I may complain, but my feelings can't be hurt, as I haven't any feelings at all, at all."

"Stone Cold."

April Showers.

Tommy's uncle asked him the name of Mary's young man.

"I call him April Showers," replied Tommy.

"April Showers!" cried his astonished uncle. Whatever makes you give him such a ridiculous name?"

"Because he brings May flowers," Tommy explained.—The Scotsman.

Doctor Was Needed.

Mr. Smith (trying to wake Willie Smith)—Eight o'clock! Eight o'clock!

Willie (sleepily)—Did you? Better call a doctor.

It Sounded That Way.

The cat settled herself luxuriously in front of the kitchen range and began to purr. Little Dolly, who was strange to the ways of cats, regarded her with horror.

"Oh, Gran'ma, Gran'ma!" she cried. "Come here, quick! That cat's begun to boil."

Probably True.

Squibb (looking in a hairdresser's window)—I wonder why women wear switches anyway?

Gibb—I suppose for the same reason that railroads use 'em.

Squibb—Why is that?

Gibb—So as to get by!—Cartoons.

Why Is It?

"Did you ever notice that—"

"No on!"

"That as soon as a girl finds out there is no Santa Claus she begins to believe in love?"—Wayside Tales.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR MARCH 26

REVIEW

GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord is righteous in all His ways, and holy in all His works.—Psalm 145:17.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalm 130.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Favorite Stories of the Quarter.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Israel's Heroic Prophets.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Estimate of Elijah, Elisha, Jonah and Amos.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Social Teachings of the Quarter's Lessons.

The method of review will largely be determined by the taste of the teachers and the grade in the school concerned. To the writer's taste, two good methods are available: the biographical and the summary. In using the biographical, the lives of four great prophets, Elijah, Elisha, Jonah and Amos may be considered. These four men are connected with nearly all the lessons of the quarter. This method can be used to good advantage in nearly all the grades of the school. In the summary method the principal fact of each lesson with its leading lesson should be set forth. This method can be used to good advantage in the adult departments. The following is a suggested summary:

Lesson I. Rehoboam refused to grant the request of the people for the lightening of the burdens of taxation. Because of this ten tribes under the leadership of Jeroboam revolted and formed another kingdom. The most effective cure for social and political unrest is justice by the rulers to those ruled.

Lesson II. Elijah, after announcing to Ahab the withholding of rain for a term of years, fled and was fed by the ravens and by the widow at Zarephath. God adapts himself to the circumstances of His servants, and sometimes in the most unlikely ways provides for His own.

Lesson III. At the request of Elijah, Ahab called the people together to witness a supreme challenge of Baal worship. Faith in God will stand the most severe test. The fire of God is the unfailing sign which differentiates true from false religion.

Lesson IV. Elijah, though brave before the 450 prophets of Baal, fled for his life from Jezebel. God dealt most gently with his discouraged servant. We should learn from this that frequently we fail in our strongest point.

Lesson V. Naboth refused to sell his vineyard to Ahab, whereupon through Jezebel's plot he was murdered, and Ahab took possession. Nations and kings should respect the rights of individuals.

Lesson VI. When Elijah's work was finished, God took him to heaven by a whirlwind. Elijah had once requested death, but God had a better way for him to go to heaven than by way of death.

Lesson VII. The Shunammite woman, seeing Elisha passing by on errands for God, was moved to provide a comfortable lodging for him, whereupon Elisha sought to recompense her by promising that God would give her a child. Not infrequently has the prophet's chamber brought blessing to the home.

Lesson VIII. At the command of Elisha, Naaman dipped himself seven times in the Jordan and was healed of leprosy. In order to be healed of the leprosy of sin, human pride and vanity must be put away and obedience rendered to God.

Lesson IX. The king of Assyria sent a great army to apprehend Elisha because he had repeatedly informed the king of Israel concerning the movements of the Assyrian army. When the Lord opened the eyes of Elisha's servant, he beheld the mountains filled with horses and chariots of fire. "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them." "Lord, open our eyes!"

Lesson X. At the preaching of Jonah, the wicked city of Nineveh repented and God showed mercy. God's mercy and forgiveness should move us to preach the gospel to the heathen.

Lesson XI. The children of Israel prided themselves in their security and gave themselves to luxury and sensual indulgences. God sent Amos to warn them of the judgment which must follow. The Lord will bring the ungodly to judgment for their ungodly living.

Lesson XII. In due time the prophecy of Amos came true. The Assyrians came and carried the children of Israel into captivity, from which they never returned. Rejection of God and the despising of His worship will be followed with judgment and destruction.

Praying.

Some think that because St. Paul said, "I would have men pray in every place," it is therefore unnecessary to pray in any particular place, but that it suffices to interlace our prayer with the rest of our works. And a good thing it is to pray in all places, but that will not suffice us if we would imitate Jesus Christ our Lord, and practise that which His saints have done in regard to prayer. For be thou well assured that no man will be able with profit in every place unless first he have learnt to pray in a particular place and to employ some space of time therein.—Juan de Avila.

Harken to the Voice of God.

In meditation let the person rouse himself from things temporal, and let him collect himself within himself—that is to say, within the very center of his soul, where lies impressed the very image of God. Here let him hearken to the voice of God as though speaking to him from on high, yet present in his soul, as though there were no other in the world save God and himself.—San Pedro de Alcantara.

Her Selection.

Mabel—However did you make up your mind to marry George instead of John?

Helen—Very simple. I went out with each on a dark day. John said: "It looks like rain, but we'll take a chance." George said: "It looks like rain. We'll take a taxi."—Judge.

Economy Rather.

"How extravagant of you to pay so much for a diamond ring for me!"

"Not at all—I shall save on your glove bills."—London Opinion.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.39; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.38.

Corn—Contract, spot, 66c; No. 4, spot, 64½.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight, 46c asked; No. 3 white, as to weight, 45c asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.09; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, 95c@$1.05.

Millfeed — Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $36; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $41; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $38.

Hay—The market is quiet on a basis of $18@21 per ton for good qualities of timothy, mixed and clover.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat, nominal, $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 41c; do, choice, 38@39; do, good, 34@35; do, prints, 42@43; do, blocks, 41@42; do, nearby, 34@37; ladles, 24@26; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 22@23; Ohio rolls, 22@23; West Virginia rolls, 20@21; storepacked, 15; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 20@22.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 22c; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 22; West Virginia, 22; Southern, 21; duck eggs, choice, nearby, doz., 50; goose eggs, choice, nearby, 80@90.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, smooth, 34@35c per lb.; rough, staggy and thin, 24@25; winter, 2 lbs. and less, 38@40; old roosters, 17@18. Ducks, muscovy and mongrel, per pound, young, 32c; white pekings, young, 36; puddle, 2½ lbs. and over, 35. Pigeons, per pair, old, 35@40c; young, 35@40. Guinea fowl, young, each, 2 lbs., 65@70c; old, each, 40. Turkeys, choice hens, 9 lbs. and over, 43@45c; young gobblers, 35@38; old toms, 35.

Dressed Hogs—Choice light weights, per lb., 12½@13c; do, medium, per lb., 12; do, heavy, per lb., 11; boars and rough stock, per lb., 6@7.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania No. 1, per 100 pounds, $2@2.15; New York and New Jersey, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2@2.15; native or nearby, No. 1, $2@2.75; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia McCormicks, do, $1.65@1.75; Southern Maryland McCormicks, $1.75@1.90; red potatoes, $1.65@1.75; all sections, No. 2, do, 75c@$1; all sections, No. 1, per 150-lb. bag, 3@3.25; No. 2, do, $1.75@2. Sweets, North Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $4.50@5; Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware, per brl., $4@4.50; Eastern Shore, Va., per brl., $3.75@4.50; yams, all sections, per brl., $3.50@4. Sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, do, $1.75@2. Sweets, all sections, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1.50@1.75; yams, all sections, No. 1, do, per hamp, $1.40@1.65. Sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2 per hamp, 50@75c.

PHILADELPHIA — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.31@1.36; do, garlicky, $1.26@1.31.

Corn—No. 2, for export, 56@57c; No. 3, 65@66; No. 4, 63¼@64; carlots, local, No. 2, yellow, 70@71; No. 3, yellow, 69@70.

Oats—No. 2 white, 45@45½c; No. 3, 43½@44.

Bran—Dull; soft winter in 100-lb. sacks, $35.50@36.50; do, spring, $34@35.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $22@23; do, No. 3, $20@21; sample, $15@18; no grade, $14@15; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $21.50@22; No. 1 mixed, $20@21.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 40c; nearby prints, fancy, 47@50.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 25½c; do firsts, 24½; Western, extra, firsts, 24½; do, firsts, 24½; fancy selected, packed, 32@34.

Cheese—Firm; New York whole milk, fancy flats, held, 23c; do, fresh, 21@22; fair to good, 19@20; long horn, 22½@23½; single daisies, 23@23½.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.40¼; No. 2 hard, $1.41¼; No. 3 Manitoba, $1.55¼, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.36¼, c. i. f. track New York to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 74¾c, and No. 3 mixed, 74¼, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46½c.

Hay—No. 1, $27@29; No. 2, $25@27; No. 3, $24@26; shipping, $21@23.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered, extra firsts, 24½@25¼c; do, firsts, 23@24. State nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 27@33; do, hennery browns, extras, 27½@28; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 23½@26½.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 40½@41c; do, extras (92 score), 40; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 36@39½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20½@21.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Choice, handy weight veals, per lb., 11c; choice fat, heavy veals, 9½@10; fair to good, 9@9½; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 7@8; heavy, rough calves, 6@7.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1 sheep, per lb., 6c; fair to good, 3½@4½; common, 2½@3½; old bucks, 4@5; lambs, choice, per lb., 13@14; fair to good, 10@12; common, thin, 8@9.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $6@8.75; bulls, $4@5.25; cows, $1.40@5.50.

Calves—Veals, $7@14; culls, $5@7; little calves, $5@5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4.50@8; culls, $3@4; lambs, $11@16; clipped, $11@15; culls, $8@10.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $10.85@11; heavy Yorkers, $11.25; light Yorkers and pigs, $10.55.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $10; top lambs, $16.

The Remedy.

Jack Brokely—I told your father I loved you more than any girl I ever met.

She—And what did papa say?

Jack—He advised me to try and meet some more girls.

Watchful Waiting.

Little Pat was invited to a party. His host saw he was not paying attention to his plate and asked the reason why.

"Oh," said little Pat, "I am waiting for the mustard to cool."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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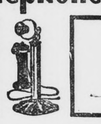

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JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 12.

HOUSE PASSES BONUS MEASURE

Party Lines Disappear in the General Debate

BY A VOTE OF 333-70

40 Democrats Favor Bill And 28 Cast Ballots Against It—Provisions Of The Bill.

Washington.—By a vote far in excess of the two-thirds majority required, the House of Representatives passed the Soldier Bonus bill, 333 to 70. The bill now goes to the Senate, where its fate is considered doubtful. Party lines disappeared, both in the general debate on the final roll call, 242 Republicans, 90 Democrats and one Socialist supporting the bill and 42 Republicans and 28 Democrats voting against it.

The balloting followed a day of torrid oratory, which in turn amused and thrilled the packed galleries. At times the debate and attendant scenes approached vaudeville; again the discussion reflected great bitterness.

The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules, a procedure forbidding amendment or a motion to recommit. The Democratic side made much of the "gag rule" method.

During the discussion much of the attack was leveled at the proposal to issue to the soldiers, sailors and marines a Treasury certificate, upon which they may borrow 50 per cent. at banks instead of a cash bonus. Had opportunity to amend been allowed the embarrassing cash bonus proposition undoubtedly would have been rejected.

There were scores of brief speeches. It was possible to allot only a few minutes to each speaker. All members, however, were given permission to "extend their remarks in the Record" and the whole country soon will be flooded with canned oratory on the soldier bonus controversy.

Provisions Of Bill.

Washington.—As passed by the House, the bonus bill would provide for immediate cash payments to veterans whose adjusted service pay would not exceed $50 and who would give to other veterans the option of these four plans: Adjusted service certificates with provisions authorizing loans by banks in the first three years after next October 1, and by the government thereafter; the certificates to run for 20 years and to have a face value at maturity of the amount of the adjusted service credit at the rate of $1 a day for domestic service and $1.25 a day for foreign service, increased by 25 per cent., plus interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., compounded annually.

Vocational training aid after January 1, 1923, at the rate of $1.75 a day, the total payments not to exceed, however, 140 per cent. of the adjusted service credit.

Farm and home aid under which veterans purchase or improve farms or homes would be paid after July 1, 1923, a sum equal to their adjusted service credit, increased by 25 per cent.

Land settlement, under which lands would be reclaimed under the supervision of a special board, and farm units established for sale to the veterans at a price fixed by the board, less the amount of the adjusted service credit due the purchasers.

In only two important particulars does the measure differ from the one passed by the House two years ago and that shelved in the Senate last July. The original cash bonus option was eliminated and the bank loan provision of the adjusted service certificate title substituted.

SPURNS BIG SALARY.

Carnegie's Son-In-Law Accepts Post As Teacher.

New York.—Rosswell Miller, 17-year-old son-in-law of the late Andrew Carnegie has turned down offers of lucrative positions with the Bethlehem Steel Company and J. P. Morgan & Co. to accept a $2,500 post as instructor in engineering at New York University.

Mr. Miller, son of the late Rosswell Miller, a former president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, married Miss Margaret Carnegie, heiress to the iron master's millions, in April 22, 1919, shortly after his discharge from the navy.

U. S. BUYS EMBASSY IN CHILE.

In First Place Of Kind It Has Purchased In South America.

Santiago, Chile.—The American Government has purchased the palatial residence of former Senator Augusto Bruna, fronting Forestal Park, which will be used as the American Embassy building here. The price was $146,000. An appropriation of $136,000 was made several years ago for an embassy site in Santiago, but the purchase was delayed owing to difficulties in finding a suitable residence location within the amount.

This is the first embassy in South America to be owned by the American government.

RADIO WILL CHEAT ROBBERS.

Wireless Circuit To Be Installed Between Chinese Cities.

New York.—Chinese robber bands, which have been stealing unprotected copper telephone wires between Pekin and Tientsin, will be thwarted this week when what is claimed to be the largest commercial radio telephone circuit in the world is opened between the two cities, the Western Electric company announced.

WIFE WINS AFTE

Jersey Man Finally Ge Non-Payment Of

Newark, N. J.—Aft troubles had been aire years John Meeker, of sent to jail for conten cause he owes his wif

Three vice-chancelle Jersey courts died w hearing the case, one away after ruling again but before signing a cellor Walker, how signed the decree ag band and decided tha the alimony and must

UNITED STA ASSERT

To Be Paid Costs on Rhi

ARMISTICE TER

No Technical Obstac For Reasonable A Matter Welcome ment Is Ass

Washington.—The Government in a note Allied Powers and j insists that the initial ment on the part of allocated among thos America's claim for army of occupation i

The notes were de structions from Secre the Department of St casioned by recent i American observers in Allied Governments templated arrangeme ignore American Arm er, although estimate costs and reparations on the basis of the e the German Governm

The amount of th United States for its notes declared, was free from any substa It was pointed out al Government had rec gold marks between M ber 31, 1921, and tha was expressly made a ject to the rights States."

In conclusion the the American Gov welcome any sugge Allied Governments able adjustment of t the Powers were "upon receiving ass ment" this Governm "only too happy to consideration of suit which its claims mig

SOVIET GETS F

Esthonia Agrees To Wagons For Fam

London.—The Russ ernment has conclude with Esthonia und Esthonian Governme 1,000 cars at Reval fo adequate Soviet trans ties in carrying Ame famine sufferers, the the American Relief was advised.